OENOA, BOLOGNA, CATANIA, RARCE-LONA, VALENCIA, CARTHAGENA.

Lava and Limestone Pavements-Wheelbar rows Lounce for One Cent a Day-What Biopelists May of the Highways of Spain. Genoa boasted of fine roads long before Co-

lumbus was born. The streets to-day have a bed of eand nearly six inches deep, upon which are laid stones about two and a quarter feet long, one foot wide, and nearly eight inches thick. The face of the stone has to be grooved to afford a foothold for horses. The sidewalks re constructed hin the same way, but with a thinner bed of sand and thinner stones. steep streets, of which Genoa has many, have smaller stones, and between each two rows of them is placed a course of bricks set on edge. to give horses a surer foothold. Genoa has fully a thousand streets too narrow for carts or carriages, and these are constructed of round sobleng flint stones with a contral pathway of brick in the steepest of them to give a bet footing for pedestrians. There are also macadamized streets in Genor, and recently. s Consul Fletcher says, experiments have been made with small round blocks of oak in a sand bed. On the whole, we have nothing to learn from Genoese streets.

In Lombardy, according to Consul Pepper, the condition of the roads of all descriptions is far superior to that of any other part of

The scale of wages in Italy given by Consul Jones includes 60 cents a day for a stonecutter. 40 for a laborer, 24 for a boy, 20 for a woman, \$1.20 for a horse, cart, and driver, 30 cents for a pack donkey and driver, and I cent for the hire of a wheelbarrow.

In Bologna the prevailing method of street making, according to Mr. Gardini, is to lay flint stones on a band of sand or of sifted gravel, while in some streets on each side are placed bands of granite. In Florence hard stone of excellent quality is used for paving, being set in lime and having its surface fluted. The country roads in Tuscany are paved with

placed bands of granite. In Florence hard stone of excellent quality is used for paving, being set in lime and having its surface fluted. The country roads in Tuscany are paved with broken stone. Helly naturally has, as might be expected. Hittle or nothing to teach us in the way of road making. It is, as Consul Pugh remarks, so distinctively an island of rock as to make early other material for streets and roads out of the question. The abundance of imestone and the cheanpess of the labor in preparing allow the principal streets of cities to be paved with solid blocks of if, from 18 inches to 2 feet square and 8 to 10 inches to 18 feet square and 8 to 10 inches the paven with solid blocks of if, from 18 inches to 2 feet square and 8 to 10 inches the lab in mortar and placed on a bed of concrete. This durable paving costs not over 18 per square yard.

In Musaina the pavoments are of paving stones cobtlestones, peobles, and a union of the two first. Sometimes paving stones are placed on a bed of mortar, and sometimes a layer of cement and small pebbles is put under the mortar and paving stones. The streets in Catania, in Sicily, are very good. The foundation is broken lava, in pieces of 23 inches or less diameter. firmly commented together with burnt clay and lime to a depth of about 8 inches. Then comes a superstructure. The pavement in the best streets is of what is called No. I hard lava, quarried vary rough in blocks about 10 in 23 inches are laid in cement and the edges are flitted with great nicety. Driving on such a street is most comfortable, with its smooth surface and absence of joiling, and the atreets are even preferred for ease of driving to the country roads. In three respects, therefore, Consul Health inds them worthy of imitation holes are half be such as a first is most comfortable, with its smooth surface with link of open joints, and the foundation of cement and stone. On the other hand, he country roads of an inferior quality of lava, with lumps of clays in the roads are fairly good and in sou which was kept supplied with forty horses and carts, and with oxen and pack mules for transportation. In Spain alone there were thirty-four importal highways, aggregating 0.926 miles, while one authority makes the total mileage, including commorcial routes, 20,000 miles. The ancient names of these mansioners. The ancient names of the same altes. Thus Osca becomes Huesca; Carsar Augusta becomes Zaragora; Calsagurra begins of the same of the same of the same alters. Thus Osca becomes Huesca; Carsar Augusta becomes Zaragora; Calsagurra begins of the same of the same of the same alters the man would die in a 189 minutes, and granting the General west on crutches. The sould die in a 189 minutes, and for the supplied in the same ways. The shear of the same o

compare with the modern names of the same sites. Thus Osca becomes Huesca; Cusar Augusta becomes Zaragoza; Calagurra becomes Calahorra; Sebelaci becomes Bechi; Castulone becomes Calahorra; Sebelaci becomes Hechi; Castulone becomes Cazlona; Malaca is Malaga; Gades is Cadiz; Regiana is Regna; Emerita is Merida; Olisipone is Lisboa; Suissatlo is Zuazo, and so with scores of others.

Just sixty years ago a bureau of roads, highways, and canais was established in Spain, and many laws upon the subject have been made but Consul Turner points out that there is a conflict between local and centralized power which is unfavorable to the work, and that the slowness with which the labor is performed must make the work expensive, in spitegof the low wasses. For instance, grading and leveling are done with materials that are carried to their position in small baskets balanced on the heads of laborers, who walk along islurely. In extensive works a slow-going donkey is substituted for the man with the basket, and is equipped with large saddle bags loaded with the material. The streets of the cities are named by city councils often in honor of men, and the names are therefore ant to change with the Governments. and the names are therefore ant to change with

named by city councils often in honor of men, and the names are therefore ant to change with the Governments.

Barcelona consists of two parts, the old city and the new, or ensauche. In the former most streets are paved with stone, and very few with asphalt, cylindrical pegs, or flags. There were some wooden pavements, however, consisting of blocks of red pine from northern Europe or of Ewedish fir, on a plaster foundation. Consul Bowon gives this account of some new pavements, with which experiments are being made:

One kind is an artificial cement pavement which consists of a hydraulic plaster from 10 to 12 centimeters, the kind is an artificial cement pavement, which is laid a cover of Portiand comest from 4 to 5 centimetres deep, mixed with course sand, and then rigidly rolled and compressed. The durability of this pavement is said to be great, and it is well adapted for the use of carrinars and broycles. The durability of this pavement is said to be great and of its well adapted for the use of carriners and broycles. The character of the continuous and from 5 to 6 centimetres in the continuous and from 5 to 6 centimetres in the stone broken in pieces from 4 to 5 centimetres in them, the cost of course sand from 5 to 6 centimetres in the continuous of course sand from 5 to 6 centimetres in the continuous of course sand from 5 to 6 centimetres in the sand. The cost of this kind of pavement is about 11 percess the surface metre. In the new city, or "manche" the streets are of great leavelt and of a waith that is never less than 20 matters and that attains sometimes 50, 50, and eyes not matter and they compare favorably with the very and course for the neighboring quarries of Montiuch.

The streets of Madrid show well-cut stone blocks, laid in sand. Those of Carthagens.

The streets of seenomy made from stone brought from the neighboring quarries of Montide.

The streets of Madrid show well-cut stone blocks, laid in sand. Those of Carthagens, however, have badly cut stones according to Consul Molina, of an exaggerated wedge form, with the bottom much reduced, so that they are laid in mortar. However, Belgian blocks, Ilmestone blocks, and those of smelted sing me also of late in use. Altogether there is nothing to be learned there on this subject. As for Decia, its streets are of mud, repaired by "occasionally, dumping into them," says Consul Malmos, "sume cart londs of rocks of all sizes, from that of a human head to that of a walnut "Jet there are good massadamized country roads in the district adjoining.

One street in Malaga is reported to have the Nicholson pavement, while others are macadamized or pavel with syenitic blocks. Valencis has pavements of hewn stone. One of its interesting experiments, noted by Mr. Mortens, is that of a cart track of steel flat top rails, which gavesuch excellent results that a double track was to be laid the whole way to the port, for heavily laden carts. The distance between the two iron tracks is about 1', yards, and a steel crossbar holds them at the right distance, the roadway between being paved. One side is used as an up route, and the other for going down. The cost, though the steel rails are imported, is only shout \$10 per running yard, put down and ready for use.

A Federation of Rattrond Men.

Perespution, July 16.—Delegates represent-ing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Fireman. the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Switchman's Mutual Aid Association, and Order of Railway Conductors met in this city to-day and formed a federation, the object of which is mutual protection and aid. The Railway Tele-graphers were not represented to-day, but they are to be included in the federation at the next meeting to be held in Pittsburgh on Sunday, Aug. 27. It was determined that the Brotherhood of Levengotive Engineers will not be included in the beleration. ERS. MARIA LOUISE TRAVERS DEAD. The Humoelst's Widow Passes Away at Newport After Three Years' Illness,

NEWFORT, July 16.-Marin Louise Travers widow of William R. Travers, died at Ho'clock this morning at one of the Pinard cottages. Narragansett avenue, after an illness of three years, of Bright's disease. Mrs. Travers was the daughter of Reverdy Johnson of Baltimore, who was a member of the Sen ate and later Minister to England. Several brothers and sisters are living in Maryland

and Virginia.
For years Mr. and Mrs. Travers were society For years Mr. and Mrs. Travers were society leaders in New York and Newport. They built one of the first cottages here, with a grand dallroom, where they entertained royally the first citizens of the world. The Travers viii on Nurragansett avenue, and has in late years been occupied by L. Z. Lester, W. C. Whitney, and Heber R. Bishop. Mrs. Travers has not occupied the place since 1887, when in March her husband died in Bermuda.

Mrs. Travers went to France at once, but in 1891 returned here an invalid. She took a Pinard cottage here last season, and, having passed the winter at the New York residence of her daughter. Mrs. Duer, returned here with health much impaired, in June last. She gradually sank till she died, surrounded by all her children save Mrs. Gray. She gave much to charity.

OBITUARY.

Gen. Edward Jardine, who had been lying ill at the Hotel Pomeroy, Fifty-ninth street and Broadway, for several weeks, died yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock. He was conscious to the last and in great pain. His family was awakened at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when the last spasm seized him. His wife was with him at his death. The only son, A. E. Jardine, who lives in Delaware, is expected to-day. All arrangements for the funeral are in the hands of George Washington Post, G. A. IL A large United States flag hung at half most from the dome of the l'omeroy yesterday



GEN. EDWARD JARDINE.

and a smaller one was draped over the Fiftyninth street entrance to the hotel. The body
will be removed this evening, under the escort
of the Hawkins Zouaves, of which Gen. Jardine was a member, to the Scottish Rite Hail,
Twenty-ninth street and Madison avenue,
where it will lie in state until to-morrow evening, when the funeral services will be held.
These will consist of a Masonic service by
Chancellor Walworth Lodge and a funeral sermon by Dr. Clark Wright, the old chaplain of
the Hawkins Zouaves. The interment will be
on Wednesday morning at Greenwood Cemetery. Edward Jardine was born Nov. 2, 1828.
When he was old enough to carry a musket
he joined the Second Company of the
Seventh Regiment. This was in 1849.
At the first alarm of the civil war he raised a
company of men at Fort Lee at his own expense and put it in the field for service. He
was Captain of the company which joined the
Ninth New York Volunteers, better known as
Hawkins's Zouaves. Afterward he was put in
command of the landing force which attacked
Fort Clark and Fort Hatteras. He fought in
many battles, among them Antietam. Fredericksburg. Camden. Roanoke Island. Eligabeth City, and Suffolk. He was wounded many
times. His most serious wound, the one which
caused him a great doal of suffering and finally
resulted in his death, was specived after he
had come home from the war a Lieutenant
Colonel. It was in 1863, during the draft riot
in this city. He andanumber of other veterana,
about 175 in all, marched against a mob of
15,000 which had gathered at Firstavenue and
Nineteenth street. One rufflan had put carbine to the General's head, and one of his comrade zouaves struck the gun down, saving the
General's life, though the charge entered his
left kace and thigh. He was also struck on
the head with a section of gaspipe. When the
mob had finally overcome the handful of
troops, Gen. Jardine was carried into a house
in Nineteenth street and was concealed in the
collar, where the rioters found him. They did
not kill him, because and a smaller one was draped over the Fiftyninth street entrance to the hotel. The body

a Custom House weigher.

The Hon, Hamilton Alricks, the oldest surviving member of the Pennsylvania Legislature and Constitutional Convention, died at his home, Harrisburg, vesterday. He was born in 1806 at Oakland Mills, Juniata county. He read law with Samuel Douglass, afterward Altorney-General, and was admitted to practice in 1828. He was one year a member of the Legislature, and was a member of the Chicago Convention in 1864 which nominated Gen. McCleilan for President. He drew up the series of resolutions for the Convention. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention for the revision of the Constitutional Convention for the revision of the Constitution of the State in 1872-73. Mr. Airicks married. Dec. 28, 1837. Caroline, daughter of the Rev. Levi Bull. Levi B., a popular member of the Dauphin county bar.

Rear Admiral Earl English, retired, died at

lear Admiral Earl English, retired, died at his residence in Washington yesterday, aged (19) years. He was appointed to the Naval Academy from New Jersey in 1840, and served forty-six years, retiring in 1880. He was at the capture of Mazatian, Mexico, in 1847, and remained there until the close of the Mexican war. He was made Lieutenant-Commander in 1892, and served throughout the civil war, being employed principally in the Gulf of Mexico and the sounds of North Carolina, commanding at different pertods the Somerest, Sagamore, and Wyalusing. He was made Rear Admiral in 1884, and took command of the European station. He leaves a widow and two daughters, both married.

James A. Gentry of the editorial staff of the

James A. Gentry of the editorial staff of the State newspaper died suddenly yesterday morning at Richmond. He has been connected with the press of that city for more than a guarter of a century. He was at one time Mayor of the city of Manchester.

Another Anti-Semitic Outbreak in Russia St. Petersburg, July 16.-The Jews of Yalta. in the Crimea, refused to obey the decree to retire within the pale. For several days the retire within the pale. For several days the clergy exhorted the rest of the population to rise and expel them. Last week an anti-Jew mob thok possession of the streets, broke into houses occupied by Jews, and tried to drive the occupants from the town. The Jews fought back. Dozens were dragged into the streets and were beaten. Many were killed. The houses owned by Jews were plundered and wrocked. Thouse were called to the town to restore order. None of the rioters was killed, and but few were injured.

Courtestes to Ambassador Bayard.

LONDON, July 16 .-- At the request of Ambas sador Bayard, the Home Office has granted permission to Mr. St. John Gaffney and Mr. Hennessy to visit Dr. Gallagher, the dynamite convict, in Portland prison. Sir John Pender, M. P., the well-known cable magnate, is en-tertaining Mr. and Mrs. Bayard at his beauti-ful country seat at Footscray, Kent, until Monday.

A Proposal to Expatriate De Blowitz, PARIS. July 16.-Le Provest de Launay. Deputy for the Cotes-du-Nord, will interpel late the Government this week as to the despatches sont by M. de Blowitz to the London Times. He will propose that Blowitz be deprived of his French unturalization in view of his statements in the Times concerning French politics and public men.

Editor Buloz's Wife Gets a Divorce. Panis, July 16 .- Mme. Buloz has obtained a divorce from Charlos Buloz, the fugitive editer of the *Herne des Beux Mondes*. It is reported that M. Bruneterie will edit the magnzine for her until her nephew shall reach his majority.

Where Yesterday's Fires Were,

A. M.-5:20, 194 South street, Twiss & Bennett, damage \$300, 6 50, 802 Sixth avenue, William Heins, no damage.

P. N.—12:15, awning, 2 Fulton street, damage \$6;
c:10, 246 Enzabeth street, no damage, 8:55, 5:55 East
Twelfth street, Jacob Zerhardt, no damage, 9:40, 425
East Fifty Fourth street, Jacob Lauterbach, no damage.

Finest stock of lattes' summer shoes at W. M.

A meeting of Typographical Union No. 6 was held described in Charedon lish, at which the steps taken y Président Murphy to have John F. Shiliyan, the forman of the printing department in the Post office reliated, were approved. The question of maintaining the obligate arision, it was decided, is to be put to a need to the chapets. No Anti-Pyrine in Brotto-Sellzer. Cures all headaches-trial bottle 10 cts. -4de. Lesper Company's, Broadway and Bith at .- Ada.

ANNEXATION THE REMEDY.

HEROES' DAY AT THE FAIR. The Ferential Bother of the French She Question in Newfoundland, THE RECEIPTS GIVEN TO THE DEAD Br. Johns, July 1tt.-The dispute between the FIREMEN'S FAMILIES. Government of Newfoundland and Admiral La Morraix of the French squadron, to which ref-

Notwithstanding this Charitable Feature of the Day the Attendance Was the Small-est Since May 1 - Many Passes Used. erence has just been made in the British House of Commons, is likely to augment the CHICAGO, July 10.-This, the last open Sundifficulties growing out of the perennial French shore question. By the treaty of day at the Fair, was designated as Heroes' Day, the Fair authorities flonating the entire Utrecht the French received the grant of large fishing privileges along the whole of the receipts to the families of the firemen who western and a portion of the eastern coast of this island. The treaty and an explanatory were killed or injured in the cold storage fire at the Fair grounds last Monday. A heavy shower fell at noon, but the skies soon cleared declaration which followed it were so loosely worded that the French were able to made ou and the sun came out hotter than ever. The attendance, despite the widely advertised beplausible case for the contention that their ashing privileges were in reality exclusive neficent object, was probably the smallest on fishing rights, carrying with them territorial the grounds since May 1, but, as the bulk of the visitors paid full fee, it is estimated that jurisdiction along the coasts referred to for s mile inland. Their occupation of the west the firemen's fund was swelled by at least shore has effectually prevented the de-velopment of one-half the island, the \$25,000. Passes were good to-day, but at each gate was a tin box with a printed notice re-questing passholders to donate 50 cents each half which contains the most valuable nines. A controversy has been going on beto the fund. As a rule, the appeal was suc to the fund. As a rule, the appeal was successful, but many went through the turnstiles without contributing.

As on previous Sundays, many of the exhibits were draped, and in Machinery Hall not a wheel turned. The Art Palace and Woman's building were well filled all day, and the cosmopolitan Midway as usual attracted the biggest crowds. The Fire Department was called out by a slight blaze in Music Hall, which was extinguished by Columbian guards with a few buckets of water. Next Sunday the Fair, including the Midway, will be closed tighter than a drumbead.

In several of the State buildings on the Fair tween Great Britain and France for a century. out of late events have taken a serious turn. The French shore, as it is called, has obtained representation in the Newfoundland Legislature and the Newfoundland Government has nade an attempt to issue land patents within the disputed territory as well as to collect customs duties. The French fishermen, whose buckets of water. Next Sunday the Fair, including the Midway, will be closed tighter than a drumhead.

In several of the State buildings on the Fair grounds it has been found necessary to post notices warning visitors against defacing the walls and furniture by writing their names. These petty acts of vandalism have been especially frequent in the buildings where the crowds are thickest, and where it is impossible to keep watch over every visitor who enters. The Martha Washington room in the Mount vernou mansion has been shamefully disfigured by the extraordinary mania for seribbling names. The walls of the New York building have been plastered with names clear up to the roof, and Louis Meredith Howland, the general manager of the building, has instructed the guards to arrest the next person caught in the act.

Social functions in the New York State building have been arranged as follows: July 18, reception to members of the Emma Willard Association, by Mrs. Russell Sage, President; July 18, reception to Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, by Mrs. Ralph Trautman, Lady Manager, from 5 to it o'clock; July 20, reception to young lady members of Greek letter college societies, by Mrs. Solomon Thatcher, Lady Manager, afternoon; July 25, reception to New York Association of Commercial Travellers.

Three departments of the World's Fair are base of operation is the Miquelon Islands, have

the disputed territory as well as to collect customs duties. The French fishermen, whose base of operation is the Miquelon Islands, have repeatedly driven the Newfoundland fishermen out of the bays and creeks, destroyed their nets, and closed their fabster factories. In this they have been supported by French men-of-war, and, much to the disgust of the Newfoundlanders, the British war vessels have invariably taken the French sids. Since the British occupation of Expt, to which France is opposed, the French naval commanders and fishermen have been exceedingly aggressive. For some time past the French lobster packers on the disputed shore have ocen importing idant and supplies and refusing to pay customs duties to the Newfoundland treasury on the ground that such articles are necessary to the prosecution of the lobster fishery, and that they are, therefore, entitled to get them in free. The Government of Newfoundland maintains that the treaty of Utrecht simply gave the French the privilege of catching and drying cod, that lobsters are not cod, and that, in any event, it is monstrous for France to set up an imperious miniperious for France to set up an imperious miniperious for business. The French have gone so far, however, as to establish depots at St. George's for the sale of general supplies brought in free of duty. But the Newfoundland fishermen are not allowed to buy. They have to purchase at the cridinary local stores, which, of course, pay customs duties. They are also handleapped in competing with French-caught fish in foreign markets in America and Europe by the heavy bounties paid by the French treasury to the French lishermen. In short, they pay more for what they have to bely, and get less for what they have to bely, and get less for what they have to bely and get less for what they have to be french indeed for the use of the French lesses, although the halbeen landed for the use of the French refused, he sailed out of St. Johns harbor for the French coast, although he had been landed for the drawback

San Francisco, July 16.-Barratry is an un-

usual sea crime, but that is the offence charg-

ed to Capt. Oscar Bartels of the scaling

schooner Achilles, who secretly entered this

port late last night, and, abandoning his

vessel, disappeared with his brother Julius as

though the ground had swallowed them.

Capt. Bartels took command last summer of

the schooner Achilles, which was fitted out a

the schooner Achilles, which was fitted out at Seattle.

She obtained a good catch of sealskins, but on the return the Captain sold the cargo at Kodink for \$4,000, discharged the crew, and with his brother started out to navigate the vessel to Puget Sound. Nothing was heard of her, and her owners offered \$200 for any information of the vessel and \$300 for the capture of Bartels.

The man evidently came down the coast

of Bartels.

The men evidently came down the coast leisuraly, and last night, when only a watchman was on duty, they slipped into port and anchored. Early this morning they left the vessel in good condition and came ashore. It was several hours before the presence of the schooner was known, and though detectives are on the fugitives trail they have not been caught.

BOUND TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

and Tries to Kill Herself. NIAGARA FALLS, July 16.-Alice Semple, serio-comic actress. Who came here with her sister and her husband from New York on last Thursday, was found at the New York Central station early this morning helpless. It was

Mrs. Cheliberg Finds a Burglar.

of Mrs. Belle Corey of 270 Twelfth street, Jer-

Saloon Keeper Jogna Hangs Himself.

John Jogna, a saloon keeper, 46 years old,

hanged himself yesterday in the cellar under

his saloon at 205 Central avenue. Williams-

burgh. He had been despondent for several weeks on account of poor business. He leaves

Hody Found on the Track.

came to Danbury last evening from Hawley-

ville. This morning his body was found on the railway track. He was seen late at night in company with several crooks.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN

Thomas Feeley, agod 22 of 235 East 108th street, fas dro-ned yesterilay while swimming in the East liver at the foot of 105th street.

The National Alliance of Stage Employees, composed of the different theatrical protective chious and other translations of stage employees throughout the composition of the stage of the constitution to day at the Elect Proons. Twenty-sweeth streat and Broad the Elect Proons. Twenty-sweeth streat and Broad to Elect Proons.

way seven hops, whose area range from 12 to 16 years, were arreated yesterday in Central Park for predding fruit and candy without a livence and were sent to the Gerry Society to be held for examination thus marning. The Park doministroners are determined to put a stop to redding in the Park.

Sixty-five excise arrests yesterday

DANBURY, July 10.-James Ray, a laborer,

a wife and sons.

pupils alumni, afternoon; July 20, reception to New York Association of Commercial Travellers.

Three departments of the World's Fair are now provided with organized juries, and in a few days the real history of the great Exposition will have its first pages written in letters that will never fade. The juries organized yesterday were those of the Departments of Manufactures, Machinery, and Mining. The organization of each was attended by less friction than was generally apprehended but to-morrow's proceedings promise to be interesting, when the jurors meet in the Manafactures building. In this department the foreign judges are letting no opportunity pass to secure the most they can of chairmanships and other posts insuring advantages in the commercition. Equally spirited is the desire on the part of the American jurors to gain every possible point and yet afford due courtesy to their foreign associates. The election of a President was necomplished almost before the jurors knew what they had done, H. I. Kimball of Atlanta being chosen with no dissenting voice. Mr. Kimball has had an extensive experience in exposition work, and was Director-General of the International Cotton Exposition at Atlanta in 1881. General satisfaction was expressed over his election by the jurors and the impression he created as a presiding officer.

The election of a President for the jury of and the impression he cleared as a pury of officer.

The election of a President for the jury of the Department of Mining was harmonious. J. C. White, professor of geology in the State University of West Virginia, an acknowledged authority on mining matters, was chosen by a unanimous vote. In the Department of Machinery John A. Roche of Chicago was elected President with no opposition. The CAPT. BARTELS'S PERFIDY. elected President with no opposition. The election of Vice-Presidents and the transac-tion of other preliminary business was de-forred in each department until to-morrow. He Sold His Cargo, Discharged the Crew

THE FAIR BUILDINGS SCORED.

Countess di Bruzza-Savorgnan Says There is No Fit Place for the Lace Exhibit. New London, July 16.-The Countess di Brazza-Savorgnan. President and representative in America of the committee for the Italian lace exhibit in the Woman's building of the World's Fair, is now at her mother's summer home, in Groton, Conn., detained East by the protracted illness of her child, and therefore unable for the present to give personal attention to the exhibit in the success of which she has taken such a deep interest. She is a daughter of Mrs. Abbie B. Slocomb, widow of Gen. Guth-bert S. Slocomb of New Orleans. The Countess, in speaking of her exhibit.

The Countess, in speaking of her exhibit, said:

When I went to Chicago I noted the ridiculously frail construction of the buildings, which is surprising when in the invitation sent to the ladies of foreign nations they were described as literator. Having already heard of two fires in the neighborhood, and having only received from President Highbotham a bond guaranteeing \$100,000 in case of fire or theft of these art treasures, while there are already in the exhibit almost double that value, I felt I could not assume any further risk, the more so as every one of my laces is exhibited in duplicate in the modern laces of furana. And then, again, there is now at Chicago twice the quantity of laces that there is room to exhibit laid away on shelves.

Talk of an Opera Company Backed by Cht-

said that she was ill from drinking too much champagne. She was descried and had at-CHICAGO, July 1tt.-Jessie Bartlett Davis, who tempted to throw herself over the brink of the has been associated with the Bostonians of gorge.

Soon after being placed in a cell she tried to kill herself by strangulation. She tied a silk searf about her neck and lay down to die. She was discovered, and her second attempt at anticide was thwarted. She is about 27 years old. It is understood her real name is Elliott. late years, denies that she has retired from the singe, although she has resigned her place with the Bostonians. The Bostonians were with the Bostonians. The Bostonians were auxious to have Mrs. Davis renew her contract with them, but, as they could not agree as to salary, she decided to resign. Mrs. Davis's plans for the future are undecided. She has offers both to star and to associate herself with a good company, but she has both propositions still under consideration. Among the several schemes in which Mrs. Davis may become associated is an opera company to be organized in Chicago and with Chicago capital, which will contain such singers as Lillian Russell. Mrs. Davis, Will Carleton, Eugene Cowles, and others equally well known. Thomas McCarthy was arrested on Saturday night by Detective Farrell in the apartment of Mrs. Charles Chellberg, at 492 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. He was found hiding behind one of the bedroom doors by Mrs. Chellberg. She gave an alarm, and Detective Farrell hap-

pened to be passing. When McCarthy was The Cashler of a Suspended Bank Charged searched a number of silver spoons, some with Embezziement.

knives, two gold rings, and a few pawn tickets were found. The rings and other articles were identified by Mrs. Chellberg as hers. McCar-thy said he lived at 45 Oliver street, this city. This was found to be untrue. TACOMA. July 16.-S. N. Dusenbery, cashlet of the auspended bank of Puyallup, has been arrested on a charge of embezzling \$41,000 of the bank's funds. The charge and arrest have the bank's funds. The charge and arrest have caused a sensation, as Dusenbery was a prominent man in business and social circles. The arrost was made at Yakima vesterdny by the sheriff, who kept his prisoner all night in a room of a private house in this city.
Dusenbery was taken this afternoon to Puyallup for a hearing before Justice F. Hill. The ball was fixed at \$10,000, which he was unable to furnish, and he was remanded to jail. The police have been requested by the friends sey City, to help find her. She left home on riday morning to come to New York, and afterward she was seen by an acquaintance in Christopher street. She is described as a hand-some blonde about 30 years old.

The Situation Improving in California. San Francisco, July 10.-The semi-annual report of the San Francisco savings banks report of the San Francisco savings banks shows that the twelve banks have resources aggregating \$120,000,000.

"The financial situation in this city and State is improving." said Thomas Brown, cashler of the Bank of California. In an interview. "Money is perceptibly easier, and business is slowly getting back to its normal condition. Not a clearing house certificate has been issued. There has been no necessity for issuing any, and, in my opinion, there will be no occaration for it."

Officers of a Broken Bank Arrested. SPRINGFIELD, Mo., July 16.-President Burlingame, Vice-President Parce, and Cashier Newman of the broken Bank of Commerce were arrested yesterday on the charge of receiving deposits just before the doors were closed. Burlingame is a member of the City Cougcil and a church leader. Farce is Mayor of the

inveriathe foot of 195th street.

Margaret Johnson, a servant at 118 East 120th street, while drunk yesterday, drank a due anda water in which she had put Paris green. She died adbaquently in the Manhattan Hospital.

Lawrence Cleary and Martin Kearney of 250 East Thirty sixth street were included to examination in the Yorkville Police Court vesterinay charged with turning in false for a arms at Twenly-fourth arrect and Avenue A and Thirty-dith street and Third avenue. Mrs. Marion V. Dudley Pronounced Invanc MILWAUREE, July 16.-Mrs. Marion V. Dud. ley, the authoress, has met an obstacle in her attempt to regain possession of her property and have her guardian discharged. A petition was sent to the State Board of Control, and that hady yesterday decided that she was of unsound mind. Mrs. Indley is in the East under the care of eminent specialists in nervous discases, some of whom pronounce her sane.

The Bullet Went Through His Ear.

Peter Deering of 51 Girard avenue, Jersey City, got a new rifle Saturday night, and yeserday morning he went out and fired at a terday morning he went out and fired at a sparrow. The sparrow escaped, but immediately following the report sixteen-year-old Charles Bennett gave a yell and jumped about four feet from the ground. The bullet went through his ear. He was standing in front of 74 Noble street, where he lives. He went to see Dr. Limeburner, who assured him that the wound was not dangerous. Deering was arrested. CURIOS OF THE CELESTIALS.

What the People of the Flowery Kingdon Offer to Gotham Eyes. An interesting and picturesque form of the Chinese rattan chair now much in vogue owes a considerable share of its popularity to the act that some of the earliest samples of this chair sold in New York came into the hands of illustrators for the magnzines. Shortly after the merchant sold the chairs they began to figure in illustrations and in a little while customers came to inquire for them. Their vogue is now well settled, and the only thing that endangers it is the fact that there is a great supply of such chairs obtainable in China, and the fashionable world will not long hold on to even a beautiful and useful thing if it becomes cheap enough to be purchased by all sorts of people.

The importation of rattan furniture into this country has been going on for a long time, and it probably dates back to the days of elipper ships, when there were East India merchants down town trading directly with the British Indies. The quantity of such imports has greatly increased within the past ten years, and now an enormous number of chairs lounges, tables, stands, and the like, is imported from Japan and China. Perhaps the best articles come from the latter country. They are ordered of native dealers in the great Chinese ports, and are made by contract during the idle winter by rural Chinamon. The work is beautiful and excellent. Its distinguishing characteristic, as compared

with American wicksework. Is the act that ornament is subordinated to and, indeed usually but an incident of strength, comfort, and durability. The material, that wonderful trailing cane of the Orient, is beautiful of itself, and it is peculiarly suited for the production of picturesque, light, strong, and durable objects of household furniture. Now and then one sees the same material made up by native Chinese from Octidental designs, and no person of taste can deny the superior fitness and beauty of the native patterns. The rural Chinaman does his work with the utmost skill, care, and thorouginess, so that the product fulfils all reasonable demands of taste and utility and it would be impossible to produce such articles here at a price that would bring them within the reach of any but the rich. An importer who needed some repairs made to a rattan lounge found that the workman whom he hired here to do it charged for his labor nearly as much as the original cost of the whole articles. The price of all such articles is vasily increased when they reach this country, partly because of tariff dues and partly because of tariff dues and partly because of tariff dues and partly because of the heavy freight charges by water and across the continent. Battam furniture from China pays freight at ton measurement, and of course it is a bulky thing to carry. It thus happens that a lounge worth \$3 in China fetches \$10 here, and achair worth \$2 in China fetches \$10 here, and achair worth \$2 in China fetches \$10 here, and achair worth \$2 in China fetches \$10 here, and achair worth \$2 in China fetches \$10 here, and achair worth \$2 in China fetches \$10 here, and achair worth \$2 in China fetches \$10 here, and achair worth \$2 in China fetches \$10 here, and achair worth \$2 in China fetches \$10 here, and achair worth \$2 in China fetches \$10 here, and achair worth \$2 in China fetches \$10 here, and achair worth \$2 in China fetches \$10 here, and achair worth \$2 in China fetches \$10 here, and they china fetches and they china fetches and

pargains with the Orientals and the latter are eagerly competing for American trade. It sometimes happens that samples of articles manufactured in China are taken to Japan by the agents of American houses and imitated there by Japanese workmen at prices lower than those prevailing in Chins. An importing than those prevailing in China. An importing house of this city thus caused to be made in Japan beautiful bed sheets of grass at prices considerably lower than the same articles fetch in China. The material and the workmanship of these sheets are of the finest quality. The sheets are placed between the mattress and the ordinary cotton or linen sheets to aid in keeping the sleeper cool.

SUGGESTION FROM HENRY CLEWS. He Writes to Comptroller Eckels About an

Extension of the National Bank Act. WASHINGTON, July 16.-Comptroller Eckels as received the following letter from Henry Clews: New York, July 14, 1868.

Hun, James H. Eckels, Comptroller of the Currency, Washing ton, D. C.
DEAR SHI The National Bank act certainly should
be amended to provide for notes being issued up to the
pur value of United States bonds, and another amendpar value of intra states using, and another amount ment would also be wise to provide for an issue of notes against the surplus capital of the national banks to the extent of 75 per cent. thereof.

These two changes in the law would make an increase the state of t ment would also be wise to provide for an in

A Reporter's Suicide.

Alwin Barge, a reporter of the New Jersey leutsche Zeitung, drank a fatal dose of morphine and died at his home at 28 Rutgers street, Newark, yesterday. He left a long letter, written in German, and addressed to Kreitler & Dannenberger, the owners of the paper, explaining the motive for his act.

The letter in substance said that after working faithfully for the paper for five years he could not longer submit to the petty tyrannies of the city editor. He signed the letter "your unfortunate Alwin Burge."

The suicide was born in Germany thirty-nine years ago. He studied law before coming to this country. When he arrived here, twely years ago, he abandoned law for journalism.

Negro Burned in a Farm House. LAURET, Del., July 16,-The farmhouse of saac Giles, a wealthy farmer, near here, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Mr. Giler and his wife were awakened by the flames, and barely escaped in their night clothing. Noth-ing was sayed. A colored farm hand who slept in the house was burned to death.

A Lien Against a Railroad. FINDLAY, July 16.-C. G. Patterson, principal ontractor for the construction of the Findlay.

Fort Wayne and Western Railroad, has filed a lien against the property of the company, claiming a balancedue him forwork not called for by his contract amounting to \$342,204.12. Afraid of a One-eyed Juror,

From the Chicago Herald.

An attorney delayed business in Judge McConnell's court for twenty-five minutes yesterday on account to fiventy-five minutes yesterday on account to his superstitious ideas. Sigfried Burde is seeking to recover \$50,000 from the North Chicago Street Hailway Company for the loss of a leg. One juror was late and the Court asked the attorneys to proceed with eleven jurors. Lawyer Mann, representing the company, was not willing to do this. I am superstitious on that point, your Honor," he said. "I never like to go to trial with eleven jurors or with a one-eyed man on the jury." After waiting for several minutes longer for the juror the attorney finally consented to go sliced.

Distress in the Stomach

me for several years. The dectors did not succeed in giving me relief.
I was troubled with heartburn and had to be careful about my diet. Bick headaches frequently seized me and I could not ride in a carriage. Since I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla all this is changed. My dyspeptic trouble no longer bothers me. I do not have heartburn and I am

have heartburn and I am now free from sick headache spells. I have

Hood's Cures gained in flesh and feel better in every way."-Mrs. JOHN H. COOK, Martinsville, Ill.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable and care

fully prepared, 25c. Try a box. TINKER WAS A SMART DOG,

But He Ran Up Against a Bear a Little

Smarter Than He Was, ROULETTE, Pa., July 10.—Bears hate dogs beyond anything else, and will frequently give up a good chance to escape from the hunter for the satisfaction of waiting for a pursuing dog or two and crushing the life out of them. Dogs that are not especially trained to hunt bears are almost sure to fail victims to bruin's vengeful rage on such occasions, and even experienced and educated beardogs not infrequently overrate their smartness and fall before some furious old bear that they have been harassing and circumventing in the chase. No dog was ever done up by a bear, though,

in so remarkable a manner as George Innes's dog Tinker was a few days ago. George Innes is a hunter who lives in the McKean county woods, near the head of Potato Creek. His dog Tinker was considered the best bear dog in that part of the State, and Innes did quite a profitable business with him by hiring him out to hunters who depended on his sagacity and thorough knowledge of the manners and customs of bears to bring success to any hunt. No bear had ever succeeded in getting the best of Tinker in the slightest degree, and if hunters he was with came home without their bear it was never Tinker's fault. It is recalled now that once Tinker had, by his skilful manneuvring, worked a wily old campulgaer of a bear out of a laurel patch right where one of the waiting hunters was standing, gun in hand. The bear was not five rods away from him. The hunter fired both barrels at the bear, which turned and rushed back into the laurels. Tinker came bounding out of the thicket with glad yelps, for he plainly had expected to find the old bear stretched on the ground. When he jumped into the opening, looked around, and did not see the bear's carcase, his glad look gave place to one of surprise. He slood for a moment as if he could scarcely believe his eyes, and then turning an angry look on the hunter he gave him an ugly growl, and went back home. He was disgusted that his good work should have been spoiled by a bungling hunter, and he would never hunt with a party after that if that particular hunter made one of it.

One day last week Innes discovered signs of bear along the creek a couple of miles from his place, and he and Tinker went out to get the bear. They struck the trail and Tinker located the old fellow in a small natch of laurels. He soon routed him out and brought bruin to bay in a little open space in some chestnut timber. The bear need not have turned at bay, but evidently wanted to get a whack at the dog. Innes stood in plain sight of the bear and the dog, and could easily have sent a ball through the bear, and the go, Innes concluded to enjoy the sport of a few minutes' sparring and manneuvring between the two. The dog worried the bear with his tricks and quick movements, until bruin was wild with rage. Do what he might he couldn't get a blow or a bite in on Tinker, while the latter got a nip at the bear at almost overy turn it made. This duel between the two lasted for ten minutes, much to the amusement of the dog's master, who felt s any hunt. No bear had ever succeeded in getting the best of Tinker in the slightest

ment of the dog's master, who led so product that the said to himself that the best hundred-dollar bill ever made wouldn't buy him.

Folks who know bears well declare that what this bear finally did was a premeditated act. dollberately, carried out as planned. Others say it was an after thought, but Innes, who will not admit that there ever was a bear smart enough to got the better of his dog designedly, says that it was an accident. At any rate, it did the business. After sparring and rushing fruitlessly for ten minutes, the bear leaned up against a tree and brenthed hard for a mirute or so. Then it suddenly dropped on all fours and hurried away toward another tree a rod or so away. Tinker followed, and as the bear started to climb the tree, the dog selzed him by one of his paws. Although the dog set his teeth deep in the flesh, the bear did not pause in his upward course, but climbed away as if nothing was worrying him. The dog held on, and was lifted from the ground as the bear climbed. The higher the bear went the tighter Tinker seemed to hang on to it, and presently he was swinging in the air difteen feet from the ground.

Innes lay down on the ground.

Innes lay down on the ground and roared with haughter. The bear stopped when about fifteen feet for a moment, and then let loose. He came down like a pile driver. When he struck at the bottom of the tree Tinker was between him and the ground. There was a faint yelp and that was all. Three hundred pounds of bear had flattened forty pounds of dog out of all shape. The canastrophe was so sudden and unexpected that before Innes could recover from the painful surprise it gave him the bear had disappeared in the laurels. And there never was a deader dog than Tinker.

A LABORER STRIKES IT RICH.

Min Pick Uncarthed \$5,000 Worth of Span

ish Gold Hidden in a Crock. PHILADELPHIA, July 161.-Direngo Arteli was laborer earning \$1.25 per day with a pick and shovel until yesterday. To-day he is in New York waiting for the first outward bound steamer to carry him back to his beloved Italy. where he anticipates a life of luxurious case. Artell on Saturday morning was one of a rang of laborers cutting away the sloping lawn in front of the old Mifflin mansion at the falls of Schuylkill. His pick struck against some hard substance. He found an old-fash loned stoneware crock. The lid was removed and there lay gold.

and there lay gold.

The foreigner retired to a secluded spot. He found the crock partly filled with English sovereigns and Spanish doubloons. Calling his chum, Frank Ardl, Artell stuffed the gold into his pockets and dinner pail and the two left the diggings.

Ardl returned in a few hours and told his companions that the crock contained 948 sovereigns and six doubloons, and that a banker in the city had bought them for \$5.000. Artell, he said, had rigged himself out in a full new York with the intention of returning to Italy on the first steamer that sailed.

Is It the Hody of Mrs. Curtis ! POUGHEREISIE, July 16,-The body of a woman was found floating in the river to-day.

It is thought she may have been the woman who disappeared from the steamer Saratoga about two weeks ago. She had diamond ear-rings in her ears. The Weather.

The warm wave was fe't in all the States cast of the Mississippi and especially in the Atlantic State. In this neighborhood the temperature ran up to 92° and it touched 58° at Savannab. There seems to be no lecided change in sight for the better. Thunder showers occurred yesterday in nearly all districts along the coast, but brought little relief. Over the Western States there were a few scattered

bowers, cooler weather coming down from Britis There was a lively thunder shower in this city in the afternoon, otherwise the day was fair: average humid-ity do per cent.; wind southwest to south. average elocity 10 miles an hour; highest official temperature 92°, lowest 69". The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy in Tax Sus

Average on July 16, 1892.

WANDINGTON FORSCAST FOR MONDAY.
For New England, continued warm, generally fair reather; west winds, probably cooler by Munday night, weather; west wither, promise western portions, with local thunder storius in western portions, for entern New York, content Principles on. New Jersey, and Industry, fair and continued warm weather during the day; conditions are funerable for local thunder storms; westerly

website; alightly router Monday eresting.
For the District of Columbia, Maryland, North Carolina and Virginia, fair during greater portion of the day, but conditions are favorable for thunder storms; westerly winds; slightly cooler in Maryland; warmer DEFIES ROCKAWAY'S POLICE

WILLIAM WAINWRIGHT, FATHER OF THE BEACH, PUTS HIS FOOT DOWN

Brings Constables Over from Hempstend and has Two Film-Flam Men Sacaked Out from Under the Hands of the Beach Police

Rockaway Beach had the biggest crowd of the season yesterday. Wheel-of-fortune men and other speculators in credulity had their stands in operation long before now. Some of them were down near the surf. not far from Wainwright & Smith's bathing tovillon. John Wainwright, the senior partner of the concern, had noticed these fellows is fore and had objected to their pressure so near to his pavilion. As he was watching them resterday his father, ex-Assemblyman William Walnwright, known as the father of the beach," passed along. His son explained his troubles to him, saying he feared the near presence of "film-flam men" to his pavilion would injure the place.
"I'll attend to that," said the elder Wain-

wright, and then he added: "We can't trust the police of the brach, but we are in the township of Hempstead, and all Hempstead officials have jurisdiction here." Then he sent to the village of Hempstond,

miles away, for two constables. Two alleged gambling operators were at work down by the

surf, near Senside avenue, when the Hemp-stead constables arrived. William Wainstead constables arrived. William Wainwright pointed the sharpers out and asked the
constables to arrest them.
"Don't take them to the beach station
house," he added.
The men were arrested and taken to Dugan
& Gacquin's hotel, opposite the Seaside railroad station. One of the Sergeants under
newly appointed Police Captain Allen of the
beach presented himself and remarked that
he would take the prisoners before Justice
Smith, who was then in Waters's hotel, not a
stone's throw away.

"I think not," said the veteran William
Wainwright; "no Blocksway Beach Judge will
try these cases. They are going to be tried
in Hempstead."
Hotel keepers from all parts of the beach
surrounded Mr. Wainwright, and said they
would stand by him as against the police. The
prisoners refused to give their names, and
also declined to mention the name of their employer.
"Well," said Landord Scaman, "we will

prisoners refused to give their names, and also declined to mention the name of their employer.

"Well," said Landlord Seaman, "we will soak you, any way. You will each get three months."

The Sergeant tried in vain to take the prisoners to the local police station. Folice Capt. Allen and Sheriff James Norton of Queens county were sitting near by and watching the proceedings, but neither of them interfered, and the Sergeant did not like to defy Mr. William Wainwright single handed. He permitted the prisoners to be taken to Hempstead village in a carriage under the custody of the constables and of George Dugan. After the carriage was out of sight, Capt. Allen said: "I know all about this arrest, and I will show those people who is Captain on the bench."

William Wainwright said later:

"The Sergeant who wanted to get the prisoners before Justice Smith says that because of our action to-day he will close every barroom on the beach next Sunday. Let him if he feels like it. The police here are supported by assessments on hotel keepers. The police cannot take away licenses from licekaway Heach peeple, for the Excise Board does not meet until September. Reputable hotel people here are not willing to see the people who come to the beach swindled. We are acting lawfully, and if necessary we will stand up not only against the swindlers but against the RORT, BUT NOT MEBRY.

SHORT, BUT NOT MERRY, Is the Campaign the Republicans May Ex-

pret in This Political Year. It costs, in an ordinary election year when no President is to be chosen, about \$250,000 to run a State canvass in New York. That is what it costs each party, and sometimes the outlay is considerably more. In an off year the expense is less, but not materially so, and the low water mark is reached in what is called a "poorhouse" canvass, the cheapest imaginable, which involves an outlay of not less than \$100,000. These expenses are for meetings, advertising, convention gatherings. State headquarters. printing. and for manning the polls on election day. Heretofore the two political parties have been pretty evenly divided in New York regarding the item of election contributions. The Democrats have always had the city of New York with its vast amount of lucrative patronage, to fall back upon, and the Republicans had, until two years ago, almost continuous control of the Legislature and, through it. a hold upon the State's pursestrings.

The local offices throughout the State, too, have been usually in Republican hands, and except for the four years between 1885 and 1889 the Republicans have had control of the national Administration, with its incidental Castom House, Post Office, and Internal Revenue patronage. Honors, therefore, between the two parties have been even, and each has had its share of the resources of political outlay. If occasionally one State Committee has been scrimped and crowded for the means of

meking a thorough can was, the next year has generally found that committee in fundaments and so evenly have been the two parties divided in New York.

This year, for the first time in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, and of the most voluble political seer, there is a radical change in this regard, and a strange howdy-do among the New York Republicans for cash. Where is the money to come from to run this year's campaign't the leaders ask. The Federal Government is in Democratic hands. The State Government is in Democratic hands. The State Government is in Democratic hands. The last Legislature was Democratic, and so, to all present appearance, will be the next Legislature. The municipal Government of Now York city is solidly, and in fact exclusively. Democratic so list the local Government of Brooklyn, and of nearly all the large cities of the State. The banking interests are no longer controlled by the Republicans. The importing interests in cline towards the Democracy. The manufacturers, upon whom in Presidential years the Republicans are with confidence accustomed to depend, cannot be relied upon now, with a Democratic Congress soon to assemble, and some of these manufacturers declare that it would be good business bolicy for them to "lay low" for a year or two at least. Many prominent Republicans manufacturers declare that it would be good business bolicy for them to "lay low" for a year or two at least. Many prominent Republicans who, for sentimental reasons, have been large contributors to the Republicans ampaign funds are such no longer. The pension agents cannot, under a Democratic Administration pledged to diminish and purge the roll, be counted on for any contributions by the Republicans. Neither have the Republicans who, for sentimental reasons, have been large contributed on for any contributions by the Republican campaign of the Republican campaign. The last services of the cany problem which now confronts to the Republicans who may be a serviced to the last services of the campaign of the exam

NATURE'S REMEDY FOR BOT LIVER

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE LIVERPILLS

COMPLAINT